

The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, died two days ago.

Later, Diaz is not dead.

Later still, President Diaz is in splendid health.

Even still later, President Diaz has no intention of dying.

The mobilization of an army of 20,000 United States soldiers in Texas on the Mexican frontier is simply a part of a military manoeuvre, with no special significance.

The movement of the United States Army to the Mexican frontier in Texas is intended for the protection of American property in Mexico.

The Army has been sent to Texas and the Navy has been dispatched to Guantanamo for the purpose of upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

The Government at Washington has been compelled to take cognizance of the insurrectionary conditions in the Republic of Mexico.

The United States has sent its Army to Texas and its warships to Cuba to check immediately the Japanese who have been trying to gain a foothold in Mexico.

The movement of the United States troops to Texas means that this country is on the verge of hostilities with Mexico.

President Taft, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Military and Naval forces, has assured Mexico that the movements of United States soldiers to Mexico and of United States sailors to Cuba are not intended in any way as a menace to Mexico.

The newspaper correspondents in Washington declare that the present unexpected activity in American military circles surely presages war.

It appears from all this that the situation is very much mixed. Well informed men in Richmond, who have been to Washington within the last few days, picked up some rather alarming intelligence during their brief investigation of the situation at the National Capital. Nobody knows what will happen. We are now going through very much the same sort of experience we had during the days and weeks and months preceding the war with Spain. That contest was brought about by the yellow press of this country. It would have been averted if Mr. McKinley had followed his own sound judgment and good intentions. We do not believe that there is anything more in the present excitement than there was in the scare preceding the war with Spain.

We are too easily disturbed in the United States. Business is going on about as usual. There has been no break in the stock market because of impending trouble. The Secretary of War has left the Capital and gone out West somewhere. "The President of the United States has journeyed down to Augusta, Ga., to rest for two or three weeks, and only the newspaper people about Washington appear to know exactly what is going to happen. To show how little they know really, it is worth noting, probably, that they did not even know that there was to be a movement of troops to Texas and a movement of ships to Cuba until after the movement had actually begun.

President Diaz is dead.

President Diaz is in a sinking condition.

President Diaz is in the best of health.

The United States Army will invade Mexico.

The United States Army will not invade Mexico.

President Diaz has been much disturbed by the demonstration in force on the Texan frontier.

President Diaz has accepted the assurance of President Taft that there is nothing but the friendliest feeling on the part of the United States for the Republic of Mexico and its continued prosperity.

RIGHT ON THE SPOT.

Couldn't sleep last night for thinking about it—the situation down on the Mexican frontier; and even our waking moments are disturbed about what we have seen, even as in a vision—men as trees walking, but an army terrible with banners, baggage wagons and rumbling artillery and the shuffling of forty thousand feet and the clanking of clanking squadrons, all moving into serried array and pausing at the Rubicon only for the pludge when the word of Imperial Caesar is spoken. There appears to be method in what Mr. Taft has done: the Colonel will reach Houston to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and as General Grant is reported to have said to Sergeant O'Flanagan, "Let the battle proceed!" Isn't this enough to make any one stay awake at nights? Doesn't this explain what everybody has been guessing at for the last four days? Why this consternation if it do not mean that the President has really

had some serious purpose in all this confusion of war?

If Mr. Taft has thought, in his innermost recesses, that by establishing the front in Texas just at the time when our greatest military leader would reach that point it might be possible to have him killed off in any sort of sortie, he has slipped up again; for he must know now that never yet was bullet mounded that could catch the Colonel unawares, and on the heights of San Antonio or the flats of El Paso, or else in the bulrushes of some modest bayou yet unknown to fame, the great American Moses, unsent by war, will make his second appearance.

THE GOSPEL OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern Commercial Congress in Atlanta has adjourned. It was a very remarkable gathering and it was well managed. Great men from all parts of the country took part in it. Many able addresses were delivered on all phases of the South's commercial and industrial development, and plans were instituted for the further exploitation of the resources of the South. The President of the United States was there and the one living ex-President of the United States was also there. Everything that was said was laudatory of the South, and doubtless many practical benefits will result from this enterprise.

We wish now very much that a Southern Commercial Congress should be held in some great financial and industrial Northern Community, so that the people who live outside of the South might be brought into closer and more intimate touch with the South. We know down here exactly who we are and what we have, but we have sometimes thought that our Northern friends, men who have large capital to invest, and other men who would like to find homes and opportunity in this land of promise, do not really obtain that knowledge of the South from these Southern Commercial Congresses that are held from time to time in the South, they would receive it if an occasional Southern Commercial Congress should be held up North. We would carry the gospel of the South not into the "enemy's country," because that description can no longer apply, but into the Northern part of our own country so that the people there might really know the South as it is, and its limitless opportunities.

The sort of immigration we should like to have to the Southern States is not from the crowded centres of population in Europe, but from the North-western and Eastern parts of the United States where lands are high and conditions hard. We would have the Northwestern farmers who have been breaking over into the Canadian country come to the Southern States where they could live on less and make far more.

It is always entertaining, instructive and helpful to have such men as President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt and Bernard Baker and other men of that type speak to us about this, that, and the other phase of Southern life, which we all understand probably as well as they do, but we should like to have this same class of men meet with a Southern Commercial Congress held in New York or Boston or Minneapolis so that the people outside of our own borders would really know and understand that here in this great empire South of the Potomac River there are conditions and opportunities to be found nowhere else on the face of the globe.

IN AN ARMY OVERCOAT.

When he was told last night about the appearance of the Colonel in Texas at the precise psychological moment when old Taft's Army has just got ready for the advance, an Army officer said: "And did you know that the Colonel actually started out in his present tour wearing an Army overcoat?"

MAKING A SCAPEGOAT OF BOLLING.

Again the City Engineer's office is under fire for admitted mistakes, broad and obvious errors, and injustice to contractors which can only be explained on the ground of rank carelessness. Three months ago an investigation of the department was made by a competent committee. Defects were shown and ordinances were prepared to correct them. Not one of those ordinances has yet been adopted. They sleep in a pigeon hole at the Ordinance, Charter and Reform Committee. If recommended they will go next month, or the month after, to the Finance Committee, and may reach a vote in the Council this summer.

Another investigation has been made, with practically the same findings. Another committee has discovered lack of system, carelessness of subordinates and gross errors. Mr. Bolling, as head of the office has assumed all blame, though the ordinance giving him authority to employ and discharge assistants has not been adopted. He has had little or no voice in the selection of his assistants. They were there when he came into the office, and have been continued by the Committee on Streets—one of them having been recommended by the Committee after Mr. Bolling had suspended him.

With no authority to select or remove his subordinates, Mr. Bolling yet takes the responsibility for their mistakes, and before an investigating committee frankly admits errors which he is practically powerless to prevent.

Hindered as the office is by rules and restrictions, tied to three Council committees, each meeting but twice a month, the real wonder is that the department has accomplished so much—not that it has failed in some instances.

Recent occurrences have, in the public mind at least, brought the Engineer's office in sharp contrast with that of the Building Inspector. Mr.

Beck has been characterized as a man who is "on his job." He has his office well in hand, and by almost unanimous action, the City Council has recently increased his pay to retain an officer who had proved so efficient as to be desired by an aggressive corporation. Save in the matter of public buildings belonging to the city, Mr. Beck runs his own office. No Council committee supervises his issuance of permits, his examination of plans, his appointment or removal of deputies, or his conduct of his department. He is entrusted with the office and left to produce results, and he has produced them. The office calls for no great technical ability as an engineer. It is as an administrative officer that Mr. Beck has won.

The present head of the Engineering Department is an engineer of known ability. As the designer of the settling basins his work was along original lines, and has proved peculiarly successful. Many years ago he designed the New Reservoir, the Pump-House, laid off the Boulevard, and erected the Water Works which are to-day the city's pride.

The lesson is obvious. The Council should cut through the tangle of official red tape that binds the Engineer hand and foot. Mr. Bolling should surround himself with trained assistants sufficient in number and sufficiently well paid to carry on the great sewer, bridge, street and wharf projects in which the city is now engaged. The office is the most important in the city government, and handles more of the city's money paid out for improvements than any other two offices. Inefficiency and incompetency among subordinates are not to be tolerated, but until the Council has given the head of the office authority, it cannot complain if he fail to produce results. Once the Council's skirts are clear, and the Engineer is left unhampered by politics to raise the standards of his office, and when divided responsibility is at an end, the citizens will know to whom to look for an economical outlay of the large sums appropriated for improvements. Then and not until then is it fair to hold the City Engineer responsible for the internal administration of the department of which, at present, he is only nominally the head, but which is in fact ruled by the Council Committee on Streets. That committee has recommended that authority be centered in the Engineer. It has criticised the careless and slipshod methods of two of the assistant engineers. A long-suffering public looks to its representatives in the Council for relief. If the relief offered is not adequate, the taxpayers will secure it through a change in the methods of city government, not by making a scapegoat of a helpless official.

HISTORY AT ROANOKE COLLEGE.

Elson's History of the United States will not be used any longer as a textbook at Roanoke College, the board of trustees having reached the conclusion that it "contains certain objectionable matter and expressions both as to facts and opinions of which the board does not approve." This action was taken "in view of the fact that Dr. Thorstenberg does not approve of the objectionable matter and has always taken pains to correct such erroneous statements, and had used said history simply as a basis for his work according to the modern methods of instruction." The rejection of this history by the trustees is accompanied by an expression of their entire confidence in Dr. Thorstenberg, "both as a man and as an acceptable and valuable teacher." The Faculty of the College have also adopted resolutions expressing their "entire confidence in his character, ability, honesty, broad-mindedness, efficiency and loyalty to the ideals of the College," and at the chapel service last Wednesday morning, "the students, by a unanimous and unmistakably emphatic vote, expressed their confidence in Dr. Thorstenberg and his conduct of his department, and their approval of the resolutions by the Faculty."

All this is very gratifying—the rejection of the History, the assurance of the trustees that the College is wholly loyal to the ideals of the South, the information that Dr. Thorstenberg has invariably corrected the misstatements made by Elson in instructing his classes and finally the votes of confidence in the character, ability and efficiency of the teacher of history. So far as we know there has never been any reflection upon any of these attributes of the teacher; the criticism that has been made having been entirely confined to the book. We can all go along now with the regular routine of our affairs, teachers and taught, both having learned the lesson that the character of a whole people cannot be judged by single instances.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Suit has been instituted by the United States Department of Justice before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railway and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad for the recovery of \$315, alleged to have been an overcharge for the transportation of employees of the Government. One of the allegations is that an employee going from Brooklyn, New York, to Morristown, Tennessee, was overcharged \$1.30, that an overcharge of 65 cents was made on the transportation of one passenger from New York City to Knoxville, Tennessee, and that an overcharge of 50 cents was made on each of two passengers from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, the total overcharge in these several cases amounting to \$3.15. It is expected that the Government will recover the full amount, even

if it shall be compelled to pay out in the way of attorney's fees and other expenses 100 times as much as it will recover.

It is an interesting question just now why the Government should be granted any special rates for the transportation of its employees. We suppose the railroads have made a special rate for the transportation of the army now moving to the Mexican frontier, but why should it? Why should the Government obtain from the railroads any consideration whatever that is not shown to the ordinary citizen? Are rebates not very wicked? Are special privileges to be enjoyed only by the Government which has set its tremendous foot down on the railroads in the management of their affairs? Why should the Government which does not own a single share of stock in any of the railroads of the country expect to receive any favors from the railroads, as it extends none to them? The soldier traveling to Texas is no more entitled to special rates than the ordinary citizen going that way.

RAISING THE TUNE.

Richmond is the heart of the South in sentiment, in business and in achievement. It should also be the artistic heart of the South. We have here great educational institutions, many rich and prosperous people, the seat of the State government, courts without number almost, splendid colleges, the best system of public schools in the country, an educated and highly respectable town of more than 127,441 people, with the most beautiful suburbs of any town in the South. Yet with all our business prosperity and political tendencies we have neglected to cultivate the popular taste for music. It was for the purpose of placing this community in intimate touch with the great artists of the world that the Wednesday Club was organized here. It purposes to give this year, on the 1st and 2d of May, performances at which the Metropolitan Orchestra of New York will be the attraction. . . . This full orchestra, the complete musical organization, will come to the greatest baritone in the world; Alma Gluck, whose marvelous soprano has thrilled the very soul of music wherever she has appeared; Florence Wickham, whose great contralto is acknowledged by all the musical experts of the world; Riccardo Martin, the wonderful tenor, and Herbert Witherspoon, who has been described as "America's greatest basso."

Such wonderful attractions as this cost a great deal of money, and the Wednesday Club, composed of men and women of highly educated tastes, has made the engagements for this organization for the sum of \$7,500. In order that the Wednesday Club may be able to give these great concerts, or recitals, it will be necessary for it to obtain six hundred subscribers. Only four hundred and sixty subscribers have so far been made. One hundred and forty more subscribers are needed. The subscription has been placed at the remarkably low sum of \$10. Three concerts will be given.

These are the plain business facts, and they are submitted to the people of this community for their consideration. At the concerts that are to be given in Richmond, precisely the same singers will be here and the same orchestra that attract thousands of people to New York every year at an enormous expenditure of money and time. Many persons go from Richmond to New York for the Grand Opera season, but the Grand Opera is coming to us in Richmond. It is hoped that before the setting of the sun to-day, the Wednesday Club may be able to look to the 1st and 2d of May with renewed confidence in the artistic sense of this community.

PARDON FOR A PREACHER.

Congressman Howard, of the Fifth Georgia District, has made an earnest appeal to Governor Brown for the pardon of the Rev. James Kimmons, of Rabun County, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment in the Georgia State Penitentiary for the misdemeanor of murder. While Mr. Kimmons was preaching he was attacked by a number of men, one of whom assaulted him with a pair of brass knuckles and another with a pistol. In attempting to wrest the pistol from the hand of his assailant the weapon was discharged and the bullet therefrom entering a vital spot in one of the minister's assailants, such assailant then and there fell down and died. It is a hard case, and it would appear that if Mr. Kimmons were really assaulted while he was engaged in his ministrations and assaulted in some measure at least in offering such resistance as he could, or at least in trying to put out the disturbers of public worship, "the pistol with which the killing was done was not the minister's pistol, so far as the records before us show. Congressman Howard in his appeal for the pardon of this earnest preacher tells Governor Brown that he asks for clemency, not for a hardened criminal, but for "one who has always stood with his hand outstretched to save, who has visited the sick, comforted the dying, loved his neighbor." "His wife is an invalid, his children are paupers," and then, rising to the dignity of the argument, Congressman Howard says:

"Governor, will you not strip this man of his convict garb? Will you not make him a free man? Will you not let him stand again? That James A. Kimmons, whose heart is as pure as that of any man who passed judgment upon him, walk out into God's sweet sunshine and go back to the mountains of North Georgia, that he may embrace his poor little helpless wife; that he may hush the sob of the sorrowing invalid wife; that he may again take up his life's work for God, and on the next Sabbath morning may his strong voice mingle with those who love the Lord in the little log church on the

mountain side in singing "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me?"

We do not know all the circumstances in this case, but if they have been fairly stated by Congressman Howard, we do not see how Governor Brown can hesitate for one moment as to his duty touching this much abused man. So far, we have seen no reference in the Georgia papers to any appeals from the women for his pardon—their energies appear to have been exhausted in the case of the late Chief of Police of the town of Danville, Virginia, who has been returned to Georgia to serve his sentence for the commission of murder in Harris county fourteen years ago.

MORMONISM.

By a strange coincidence, several of the magazines are devoting much space and continuous attention to Mormonism and the state of this sect in Utah. In one of these publications, Frank J. Cannon, a member of one of the leading families in the Mormon Church, is revealing much striking information about this mighty and mysterious church.

It is well. The Mormon cause works insidiously, quietly, undauntedly. It is gathering recruits not only from almost every State in this country, but also from many of the other countries of the world. Denmark is sending over hundreds to join the sect in Utah. Friends and emissaries of the Mormons are canvassing all the countries in which there is a glimmer of hope for Mormonism. England is being made to yield recruits. Twelve hundred young women were lately sent to Utah from Yorkshire and Lancashire alone, most of them being factory and servant girls.

Mormonism is yet a menace to this nation. Vigilance in this direction is not yet unnecessary.

The Kansas City Star says that on a recent examination paper in civics was this question, "If the President, Vice-President, and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?" A twelve-year-old boy thought for a long time and then wrote, "the undertaker."

The Savannah News says: "President Taft had better resist the temptation that has been offered him to visit Wiregrass, Georgia. Should he go down there and get a taste of the home-made sausage, 'yaller yams,' cornbread and buttermilk, they might never be able to get him back to Washington."

Certainly he would not get back alive. That Georgia grub would kill anybody.

We assume that the Colonel will at least review the Army while he is down in Texas.

It is very comforting to know that all of our volunteer soldiers will not be ordered immediately to the frontier; but even if they should all go, Major Werner and the Commissioners of Police would be able to safeguard Richmond. The Commissioners, however, would look more like the real thing if they were required to wear uniforms.

A very handsome lady was heard by a pair of sharp ears in Broad Street yesterday saying to her companion: "Well, I got out my last year's black hat this morning and found that it did not look as well as I thought, and I suppose that I shall have to buy another." We do not know what her husband's name is; but she has done the best she could and he will have to do the right thing now.

In one of our contemporaries a headline reads: "Mrs. D. L. Smith called by death!" Would it not have been just as well to have said: "Mrs. D. L. Smith is dead?"

Brother St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle, can say more cutting things in the most classical way than anybody else in the business, excusing, possibly, Marse Henry Waterson when he gets his dander up. For example, speaking of the Taft letter in the Balinger case and the embarrassment it is likely to cause the Colonel, Brother McKelway opines that in the Colonel's present political, university and ethical tour through the country, the Colonel "will likely limit his many addresses to matter the expression of which will be safe and the manner of the delivery of which will be as vigorous as the propositions will be commonplace."

The first thing Brother Alfred B. Williams, editor of the Roanoke Times, knows he will be charged with irreverence because he speaks of the bottomless pit with such disrespect, and appears to be old-fashioned enough to believe that there is not one law for the pew and another for the pulpit; that many a time hypocrites put on the habit of the righteous. It will be recollected that the high priests joined with the mob in the street when a certain man from Nazareth was brought into judgment.

Secretary McVeigh now has before him offers from little smugglers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia to settle with the Government, the aggregate of the frauds they acknowledge amounting to \$1,000,000. Every day offers to settle are received from business men in the North, for whom the future looks far from bright. How they expect to live without ship subsidies, increased pensions and smuggling privileges, we do not know. Then there is talk of cutting down the tariff on woolen and other goods upon which they have fattened! Verily, hard times are coming to those whose honesty must be regulated by law.

All the Protestant churches of Birmingham, New York, lately united in a newspaper advertising campaign of just one day. The result was an average increase in church attendance of about 35 per cent.

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The Only Baking Powder Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Chemists' tests have shown that a part of the alum from biscuit made with an alum baking powder passes into the stomach, and that digestion is retarded thereby.

Read the label and make sure that your baking powder is not made from alum.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Generation.

Will you kindly tell me the number of years understood as a generation?

A generation is the average lifetime of all persons of synchronous age. The historic year, or that of all persons who pass the stage of infancy, is commonly reckoned at about thirty years, or three generations to a century.

Biting.

Is there any acid or preparation to use for restoring biting on a gun barrel where the same has been scratched off?

The following is given as a recipe for biting gun barrels: "Apply nitric acid and let it rest in the barrel for twelve hours; then the latter will be covered with a thin film of oxide. Clean the barrel, oil and burnish."

Samoyedes.

Give a short sketch of the people called the "Samoyedes."

The Samoyedes were widely spread over the extreme north of Europe and Asia, and are one of the four families of the great Altian stock.

Tarks.

Are the Turks classed among the Caucasian, Mongolian, or Aryan races?

Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, a recognized authority on ethnology, classified the human family into the following five varieties: the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, Malay and American. In the second class, the Mongolians, he includes the Chinese and Indo-Chinese, the natives of the polar regions, the Mongol Tartars and the Turks.

Transfer.

Has Congress passed a law declaring that a transfer ticket is good until noon of the day it is issued?

No.

CORONATION MANTLE FOR KING GEORGE

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

KING GEORGE will be invested at his coronation with a coronation mantle, the design of which is the creation of a lady, the wife of a member of his American wife. It is necessary to explain this in order to relieve him of the imputation of donating for the ceremony a robe which for the past eight years has been in the possession of the owners of the Tussocks, the Duke of Devonshire.

For the announcement that George V. would wear at his coronation the mantle, which was designed by the Duchess of Devonshire, and which is a work of art, is a very interesting story. It is to be said, a year after George IV's death, his immense quantity of clothes, including his toilet articles, his linen, and, in fact, most of his personal belongings, were sold by auction, at the direction of the executors of his will, at Phillips' auction rooms, in Bond Street.

His wardrobe, which included a superb velvet coronation mantle, with silver star, which fetched forty-seven guineas, and a purple velvet coronation mantle with gold embroidery upon it, fetched fifty-five guineas. In addition to these, there were three crimson velvet coats or waistcoats, and white silk cravats, which together fetched a trifling over \$100, and were like the two mantles, all bought by Mrs. Tussock, for exhibition in connection with her famous mantle with gold embroidery.

It is interesting to note that the coronation mantle, which is a work of art, is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one. It is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one. It is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one.

The mantle, however, with which the king is to be invested at his coronation, is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one. It is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one. It is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one.

At the moment of his coronation, the king will be invested with the mantle, which is a work of art, and which is a very valuable one. It is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one. It is a very valuable one, and is a very rare one.

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